JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

A PEN PICTURE OF THE GREAT NORTH

The Pirate of Lake Erie-The Scizure of Lake Steamer by a Band of Confederate Sym pathizers-The Failure of Their Plans-The Chief of the Crew, Etc.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

Johnson's Island, now an historic spot, lies four miles from the city of Sandusky, Ohio, in the midst of as beautiful a sheet of water as can be found on the lakes. Seen across the blue waves, its green slopes relieved by the piles of white limestone, it presents a levely pieture. The highest is perhaps fifty feet above the water level, and is near the center of the island, which is one mile long, a half wide, and contains 300 acres. In the days long since departed, it was covered with a magnificent growth of oak and maple, and was a favorite resort boat had got clear of the island, and was of the Indians, who then thronged all fully on her way to Sandusky, four men the lake shore. The waters which wash its shores were alive with black bass, pickerel and perch, and continue so to this day.

The soil is full of Indian relies, and in one corner is an old Indian burying ground. Many weird legends of Indians' telling. For years the island was owned by one Bull, and it was called after him. The first custom-house for this port was the foundations are still to be seen. In 1852, F. B. Johnson bought the property, and still owns it. In 1861 a depot for Confederate prisoners was wanted and the government leased the island, which at once sprang into notoriety as Johnson's Island. At that time but lit tle of it was under cultivation, and the improvements were of the most primicity, was awarded the contract for building quarters for prisoners and guards and from that time, until the close of the war, it was the scene of constant activity. January 1, 1862, Company A, of Hoffman's Battalion, took possession for the government; later Companies B, same battalion, were added, and in 1863 six miscellaneous companies. The whole was erected into one hundred and twenty-eighth O. V. I., in the latter W. Hill, General Tarry and Major Lee were successively his successors. troops on the island were enlisted specially for this particular service, and the prison, and soon a school-house and church were erected.

April 9, 1862, the first installment of nearly all privates, but as the great security of the prison became known, only officers were sent to the island. From the first arrival until the close of the war there was a constantly varying num-ber of Confederates on the island. Sometimes as high as 3,000 were under guard, the total number confined aggregating 15,000. Many died, and soon a little ceme tery of some 400 graves was established of the island. Comrades of the deceased wooden head boards for their dead comrades, and some of them, executed with ordinary pocket cutlery, still remain ex- to go to Cleveland and from that point, quisite examples of amateur talent. For stealing horses wherever they could, some reason, the defenders of a lost dash across the State to Wheeling, W. quisite examples of amateur talent. For cause have never, with two or three ex ceptions, given the place any attention. and but for the kindness of the G. A. R. Post, the lonely burying spot would be lost in a mass of undergrowth.

As Canada filled up with Southern sympathizers, it was deemed best to bring additional troops to the island, and to erect strong fortifications, the ruins of which still remain in almost perfect condition. Even the magazines of the forts are in such a state of preservation as to admit of minute exploraattack from the Canadian shore were campaign which was then at white heat, heard. It was said that a strong force Three months later Beall was captured would come from Canada, release the near the Suspension Bridge, at Niagara prisoners, and seizing the ammunition Falls, and locked up. It was discovered and cannon of the forts, form an invad-

The warship Michigan was put on guard and every precaution taken to prevent surprise.

THE PIRATE OF LAKE ERIE.

That there was a good foundation for the various rumors, was subsequently proven by the capture and execution of John Beall, sometimes spelled Beale. He was born in Virginia, being a native of Jefferson county, which was in the famous Shenandoah Valley. Charlestown, where John Brown was excented is the county seat. He was a large land owner, and possessed of a classical education obtained at the University of Virginia. At the breaking out of the war he organized C Company, Second O. V I., which later became a part of Stone

wall Jackson's famous brigade.

During the latter part of 1861 all the cities on Lake Eric were greatly agi tated. The streets were patrolled, and every possible precaution taken against an invasion from the North. The whole border was convulsed. Ohio had sent thousands of soldiers more than her quota to the front, and none were left to guard her unprotected lake front. seemed a practicable scheme to send an expedition from Canada to batter down the like ports, and spread destruction throughout north Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, Thompson was in Canada, and to his fertile brain all sorts of plots were charged. The only war vessel on the lakes was the Michigan, carrying lakes was the Michigan, carrying eighteen guns. Her regular station and winter quarters have always been at the port of Erie. It was agreed that if she were captured a very small body of men could with but little difficulty ravage the frontier. In the early part of September, 1864, she was lying between Johnson's Island and Sandusky. air was usually full of rumors at this eic, in Indiana, were reported to be in zens of Sandusky were suspected. Natur-

all thought.

The early September days dragged slow-Philo Parsons, a passenger steamer ply-ing between Sandusky and Detroit, But

small Canadian town. Here a quartet success he was arrested by order of the of men came on. At Malden, a short commander of the Michigan, Captain distance further down, a score more Carter.

Among Cole's accomplices in Sandusmen carried large valises, but the most was nothing at all suspicious about either the men or their traps. At other zens of Sandusky. points down the river passengers were taken up until when the Parsons came to the dock at Kelly's Island, some foureen miles from Sandusky and ten miles from the island, she had an unusually large passenger list. The clerk happenrevolvers compelled his surrender. The boat carried no armament, and had task of securing possession was trifling. Under the direction of the leader of the ocated on the island at one time, and the islands and Sandusky, ran alongside, he plotters, who fired volley after volley, but did no damage. Captain Orr, of the Queen, attempted to cast off the cope, but was prevented. The engineer refused to obey the orders of the captors, and received a severe wound in the cheek, from a revolver fired by some uncnown party. The passengers, including fifty one hundred day men, on their way to Toledo to be mustered out, were put in the hold. Captain Orr was closey questioned as to the situation in San-

city, and the excitement existing, but he absolutely refused to talk. The number of people on board was too great, and it was decided to put the women and children ashore, together with the one hundred day men, who were paroled. part of 1863. The first post commander the Queen was then taken several miles out to sea and sunk. From the brevet brigadier general. Coionel Chas. unsettled conduct of the raiders it was evident to Captain Orr that some part of The the plan had miscarried. The man in command was Beall. His appearance was such as to excite remark, more espe some of them moved their families to cially as his followers were a particularly mean looking set. This was strikingly the case in the person of John Burley, who was second in command. The folprisoners arrived. These men were lowing programme is outlined from a document in the Confederate archives,

dusky, the numbers of strangers in the

prepared by Jacob Thompson. * * Beall was to lead the water part of the scheme while a man named Cole had 000 and \$600,000 in specie—he did not charge of the land end. Cole was to know the exact amount—the greater part difference in the outlook of the crop is pleasure of the Court. either overpower the officers of the gold. I must, he said, personally super-Michigan, or to throw them off their intend its transfer from the cars to the steam rapidly in and capture the ship. A cannon ball sent screaming across in a beautiful grove on the castern end the island was to be the signal for the 3,000 prisoners to rise and overpower whiled away days in carving elaborate their guards. Sandusky was to be sacked and Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo were have no opportunity to count it, nor to suffer a like fate. The prisoners were Va. But Cole failed, and so did the plot to obey the order. I detailed fifty picked to capture Johnson's Island. Beall at last saw the game was up and started for the islands. The boat was urged forward at a terrific rate. She stopped long enough to land her captain and crew tion, began at once the task of removing and then proceeded to the Canadian there where she was sont to the bottom. Many of the islanders, fearful that the plot would succeed, had, during the day, destroyed much of their property. excitement which next day followed the exposure of the plot was wonderful, and tion. From time to time rumors of an for the time overtopped the Presidential

that an attempt was being made to bribe cleveland and the lake ports.

that an attempt was being made to bribe the transfer of the tra him to recease Beall. The prisoner was after the latter had been started off and then placed in confinement at Fort Lafayette. One J. S. Brady appeared B. Cole, one of the officers of the guard, for Beall at his trial. The defendant rode up to me with a pine box, which was charged with being a spy; with attempting to wreck a Lake Shore train, on the pommel of his saddle. He had for the purpose of robbery, and with the felonious seizure of vessels. Beall's defense was weak, he admitting very much that was charged against him. One of covered this box stuck in a corner and the features of the case was a manifesto closely covered up with a piece of sackfrom Jefferson Davis, declaring that the ing. acts on the border were committed by ridge directed me to increase the guard his orders, and should be recognized as to 200 men and take charge of it in perlawful acts of war. Beall was declared guilty, and General Dix approving the ing it entirely of men from my brigade, entence, the prisoner was ordered to be executed on Governor's Island, the residence of the late General Hancock, February 18, 1865, The night before the day set for his death, Beall wrote a touching letter to his brother, in which he claimed that he was unaware of having committed any crime against society. President Lincoln at the last moment granted a respite until February 24, when the prisoner was executed, without

showing the slightest sign of fear. The plot pertaining to the shore was entrusted to Major C. H. Cole, who, the better to conceal his purpose, was figur-His first step was to obtain an introduction to the officers of the Michigan,

This done, the rest was an easy mat ter, as he was furnished with plenty of money by Thompson, and the officers were always willing to spend a pleasant evening after tedious daily life on the steamer. Night after night they gathered in the parlors of the West House, where they enjoyed, at Cole's expense the most elegant suppers, the choicest wines and eigars, and no guests were ever more loyally entertained.

For a time everything went smoothly until Cole, thinking his plans were so The Knights of the Golden Cir- perfectly made and so near success, grew careless and in a short time the Confederate States, and experienced a the plot to seize the island. Many citi- suspicion of Sandusky people was feeling of great relief. aroused and his movements were closely ally the prison island was the center of watched.

sufficiently strong to allow an army to them. The wine had been drugged and march from Sandusky to the island. when by this means they had been rendered helpless, a signal had been arrangy along, full of fear and trembling. The ed to notify Beall that the time for the 9th proved to be the day of fate. The attack had come and everything was

But in the meantime Cole's actions stopping at Put-in-Bay, left Detroit ear-y in the morning. The first stop on watched that suspicion had grown into a the following summary of these reports: the Detroit river was at Sandwick, a certainty, and in the very moment of small Canadian town. Here a quartet success he was arrested by order of the

Among Cole's accomplices in Sandus ky was a woman named "Annie Davis, conspicuous piece of baggage was a great who was a "most captivating creature." In order that he might make good his ad seemingly very heavy. Still there escape at his examination, Cole impli-

For some time Cole was held as prisoner on board the Michigan. He was then removed to the island, where after petitioning a number of times for pardon, he was transferred to Fort Lafayette. In September, 1865, he was granted a release, and is now supposed

Onto the island there came during its occupancy about 15,000 prisoners, most stepped up to the clerk, and at the point of whom were exchanged, while others took the oath of allegiance. Two, Car-The trunk was burst open and relieved bin and McGraw, were shot in retalia of its load of revolvers and bowie knives. I tion for executions in the South. Nich ols was hung as a desperado and a spy but a few hands to work her, and the One was shot in an attempt with others to scale the stockade, with ladders made of boards taken from their quarters. conspirators, they cruised about idly for over the "dead line." Two hundred and Island. As she lay here the Island twenty died of disease. One, a Union Queen, passenger packet, plying between deserter, was shot, and six, including Major Styles and Captain Gusman, for and threw out a plank to discharge her passengers. Instantly she was seized by McBride, Robins and Cole, together with H. B. Esteps, a Union deserter, were also shot. The prisoners remaining September 7, 1865, were sent by order of the war department to Fort Lafayette, and the island was directly abandoned as a military post, the discharge of both prisoners and troops having been constantly going on from the surrender at Appointtox.

THE CONFEDERATE TREASURE.

An Interesting Event That Followed the Fall of Richmond.

(From an Article by Gen. Dake in August Bivona on the Fail of Richaond.) It was determined that we should resume our march that night for Washington, Ga., one or two days' march dis tant, and orders were issued by General Breekinridge that we move at midnight. About 10 o'clock I received a message from General Breckinridge that he desired to see me immediately. I went to his quarters, and he informed me that the treasure which had been brought from Richmond was at the railroad station, and that it was necessary to provide for its removal and transportation. He instructed me to procure a sufficient number of wagons to remove it, and to detail a guard of fifty men under a field officer for its protection. He further informed me that there was between \$500, This was not a very agreeable duty. I represented that if no one knew just what sum of money was there, it would be rather an unpleasant responsibility to impose on the party who was to take charge of it. I would possible means of ascertaining whether the entire amount was turned over to me. He responded that all that had been considered, and bade me proceed men as guard, and put them under command of Colonel Theophilus Steele and four of my best subalterns. I obtained six wagons, and, proceeding to the stathe treasure.

It was in charge of some of the former Treasury clerks, and was packed in money belts, shot bags, a few small iron chests, and all sorts of boxes, some of them of the frailest description. shape I found it loaded in open box cars. I stationed sentries at the doors, and, rummaging through the cars by the faint light of a few tallow candles," gathered up all that was shown me, or all that I could find. Rather more than an hour was consumed in making the transhad gotten half a mile away, Lieut. John rode up to me with a pine box, which remained after the others had left, and, On the next day, General Breckinson. I suggested that instead of composshould be constituted of details from details would all carefully watch each My suggestion was adopted, stantly on duty, day and night, and a majority of the whole escort was generabout the wagons at every halt,

closely inspecting the guard. At the Savannah River, Mr. Davis ordered that the silver coin, amounting to one hundred and eight or ten thousand dollars, be paid to the troops in partial discharge of the arrears of pay due them. The Quartermasters of the several brigades were engaged during the entire night in counting out the money, and a throng of soldiers surrounded the little Carolina sixty-seven, Georgia eighty, cabin where they were dividing "the Florida eighty-six, Alabama seventypile" into their respective quotas until seven, Mississippi seventy-nine, Louisi early dawn. The sight of so much money and seventy-five, Texas eighty-eight, Arseemed to banish sleep. My brigade received \$32 per capita, officers and men There has been slight advance in Arkansharing alike. General Breckinride was sas. The decline is heavy in the Caro- foot; ain't that hanging to yure leg?"paid that sum, and, for the purpose, was linas. porne on the roll of the brigade. the next day, at Washington, I turned over the residue of the treasure to Mr. M. H. Clarke, acting Treasurer of the

ALL ABOUT THE CROPS

The Crops in the State, the Cotton Crop,

the Crops in the United States. The State Department of Agriculture has received 257 special reports, covering every county in the State, on the COTTON

The unfavorable seasons in June and July retarded the growth of cotton. The excessive rains caused vigorous growth of grass, and the crop was greatly injured in removing it. The reports of August 1st show that the plant is small and poorly fruited. A slight improvement is noticed on some of the red lands over condition on July 1st, but on light, gray sandy soils the condition is reported lower than for the previous month. In some localities the crop has suffered for rain. The reports, with few exceptions, are unfavorable.

The correspondents generally concur in the opinion that a larger yield than is now anticipated will be realized if the

The condition on the 1st of August is: In upper Carolina, 62; middle Carolina, 66; lower Carolina, 73. Average for the State, 67.

CORN. Upland corn, where it has been well worked and fertilized, is reported in fine ondition, but in some sections the crop on sandy lands has been injured by ex-

essive rains. In many places the crop on bottoms was totally destroyed by the spring floods, and only a part of these lands was replanted.

The condition is reported in upper Carolina at 65; middle Carolina, 74; lower Carolina, 83. Average for the

The reports on the condition of rice tre generally favorable, except where it has been injured by the freshets. Georgetown county, one of the correspondents estimates that one-half of the crop has been destroyed. The condition is reported at 84.

OTHER CROPS. The condition of the other crops is reported as follows: Sorghum, 85; sugar cane, 89; peas, 80; Trish potatoes, 11, and sweet potatoes, 91.

Cotton in the South. The following is the New Orleans Naional Cotton Exchange crop report for

the month of July: Returns have been complete from all parts in the belt and our revision of the reage, based on county reports, is com-Much field work has been accomolished during the month of July, re-

ulting, however, in the abandonment of ome lands, which were beyond relemption, and the thinning out in various localities of stands from cleaning up, but from present indications this aban donment is not calculated to alter our acreage basis. Berhaps no season has shown to a greater extent than this sent of her parents; £5 penalty for the the advantages of thorough cultivation, for where this has been the case the the third, imprisonment during the

very marked.
Glancing over the belt, we find that the two Carolinas have continued on the downward scale. Alabama has made considerable improvement. Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee show some advance, while Arkanses has tion. Texas, however, has just about this latter State of a threatened drought. In some localities worms are mentioned.

sissippi is, however, backward, and ditions from now on for the maintenance of present prospects

The condition of the crop by States is is follows: Virginia, 80 per cent.; North Carolina, 76; South Carolina, 71; Georgia, 80; Florida, 84; Alabama, 82; Tennessee, 91; Arkansas, 97; Mississippi, 84; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 98. The average for the belt is 85.4, against 83.5 last above the uproar and stagnant asmosmonth and 97 last year.

Crop Reports from Washington.

Spring wheat returns at the Department of Agriculture for August 1 show an improvement in the condition in Iowa, A small decline in Wisconsin and Nebraska, and a heavy reduction in Dakota. The causes of deterioration are drought and chinch bugs. Heat has been excessive in many districts that have produced a fair yield notwithstanding. The harvest is two weeks earlier than usual, and the quality usually good except in sections where a heavy loss from olight has occurred.

The general average of condition is reduced from 83.2 to 80.1. At the time of harvest last year the average was 86. Part of the loss last season occurred after August 1. As the present harvest is already nearly over, with improving meteorological conditions the final estimate cannot be much further reduced. The present average is ninety-seven for Iowa, instead of ninety last month. No less than twenty-five counties, each proall five. I thought this the best plan to ducing from two hundred thousand to allay any little feeling of jealousy that one million bushels, report the condimight arise, and insure a more perfect tion at one hundred or over. In Minvigilance, as I felt persuaded that these nesota there is an increase from seventyeight to eighty. The reduction in Wisconsin is from seventy-five to seventy-Nearly the entire guard was kept contwo; in Nebraska from eighty-three to eighty-two, and in Dakota from eighty five to sixty-two. Winter wheat previously harvested not reported this month.

COTTON. The cotton crop has suffered from wet veather in all the States east of the Mississippi and in Louisiana. The average condition has been reduced from eightysix to eighty-one.

The average for Virginia is seventykansas ninety-six, Tennessee ninety-five. | yure leg?"

There has been a heavy decrease in the condition of corn since July 1. The average, which was then ninety-five, is reduced to eighty-one. The heaviest decline is in Illinois, Wisconsin and States west of the Mississippi. In the St. Nicholas tells of a dog that can count. Eastern and Middle States the condition When the 19th of September arrived, But it can't equal a cat in running up a is well maintained. It indicates a crop A steamer could cross from Canada in the officers were once more invited to supper and everything was prepared for ple have seen a snake that is an adder.

When the 19th of September arrived, But it can't equal a cat in running up a is well maintained. It indicates a crop column.—Texas Siftings. And many people have seen a snake that is an adder. per acre, though future conditions may September.

increase or decrease on the ultimate

MINOR CROPS.

The average of spring rye is eighty There has been no material decline in oats, the average being eighty-seven.

Barley has maintained its condition, The condition of buckwheat averages ninety-four; tobacco eighty-two; potatoes eighty-eight.

THE FAMOUS "BLUE LAWS." omething About Some Ancient Engerments Old Connecticut.

(From the Boston Record) These laws were enacted by the peo ple of the "Dominion of New Haven, and became known as the Blue Laws because they were printed on blue paper.
They were as follows:

The Governor and Magistrates convened in General Assembly are the superme power under God of this independent dominion. From the determination of the Assembly no appeal shall

No one shall be a freeman or have a vote unless he is converted and member of one of the churches allowed in the Each freeman shall swear by

blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only No dissenter from the essential wor ship of this dominion shall be allowed

to give a vote for electing of magistrates or any other officer. No food or lodging shall be offered to

No one shall cross a river on the Eab bath but authorized clergymen. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or

shave on the Sabbath day. No one shall kiss his or her childre on the Sabbath or fasting days. The Sabbath day shall begin at suns

gold, silver or bone lace above 1 shilling per yard shall be presented by the trand Jurors, and the Selectmen shall tax the estate £300. Whoever brings cards or dice into the

dominion shall pay a fine of £5, No one shall cat mince pies, dance, play cards, or play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or jew-

harp.
No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magistrate may join them in marriage, as he may do it with ss scandal to Christ's Church. When people refuse their children

onvenient marriages, the magistrate shall determine the point. A man who strikes his wife shall be

fined £10. A woman who strikes her husband shall be punished as the law directs.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without obtaining the confirst offense; £10 for the second, and for

Cotham's Roofs.

The roofs of New York are very interesting. Much that would never have streets goes on upon the aerial platforms added greatly to her former good condi- above the heads of the masses. From the Brooklyn bridge I have seen that held her own and fears are expressed in topmost stratum of the city fairly alive with people on a fine autumn evening. On one roof were to be seen some shop The bulk of the crop cast of the Mis- girls waltzing to the music of a concertina in the hands of a young man scated therefore dependent upon favorable con- on the raised wall top between that house and the next. On another was a merry party of children filling the rates air with the melody of their sing Over yonder were two lovers, hand ... hand, talking earnestly, and so in one place after another were to be seen persons wiser than their fellows, seeking the quiet and comparatively pure air phere of the lower stories and the streets. A year or two ago being invited to dine with some Culans I had met in their own land, I went to their address in the neighborhood of the Central Park, and was shown up by the servant—where do

you suppose? To the roof. The Cubans understand the science of aking every advantage of the open air. If they do not do so on their native isle they would all cook, like so many loave in a baker's oven. I found the roof where this family had gathered a place unique among the housetops of New York. An iron frame work enclosed the great sheet of tin, and from its posts was hung a pretty awning of blue and white striped canvas. In hanging baskets and in great pots were broad-leaved tropic plants, and two or three birds in pretty cages swung among the flowers. A complete set of furniture all of cane or wicker work, except the table, completed the appointments. There were rockers and easy chairs and seftees of split cane in which to left and loung and read and sew. There, in a delight ful breeze that kept the ribbons of the ladies all a fluttering, was caten a dinner that I would not have exchanged for any that was served in any hot and stilly dinning room in the city on that night.

What Was Hanging on His Leg.

"Say, mister!" exclaimed a newsboy as he stood on the shady side of Third street and addressed a well-dressed young man who passed along the street; 'dere's something hanging to yure leg! The young man stopped. With his can he brushed down his trousers. Not finding the expected article, a thread, or something of a similar character, he five, North Carolina seventy-four, South | nervously drew his hand over the garment and eyed the trousers' leg very "Is it still there, my St. Paul Globe.

It is unlawful for any person in this State between the first day of April and the first day of November to catch, kill er in jure or pursue with such intent or to sel r expose for sale any wild turkey, part ridge, dove, woodcock or pheasant. Fine or imprisonment for violation. The deer season opens on the first of

The "Sage of Grammercy Park" was ot a favorite in South Carolina. Indeed, so far as there was any feeling on

RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. TILDEN.

Why He Was Not Popular in South Carolina-

(F. W. D. in The Sunday News.)

some Facts About the Campaign of 'Seventy

in which South Carolina was treated by Mr. Tilden in the campaign of 1876. Mr. Tilden had no expectation whatever that this State could be carried by the Democrats, and was averse to the splendent in gaudy tissue paper, or straightout movement. There were decorated with parti-colored ribbon, it is straightout movement. There were electoral votes enough in sight, he still black chewing gum. It is made thought, to make him President, without any help from South Carolina, and there is good authority for saying that Mr. Tilden had no doubt of the result, "if South Carolina would only keep quiet." But South Carolina determined to make an hereic effort to throw off the time, well within the bounds of probability. It should have been evident to very dispassionate observer that nothpeople of South Carolina, united as they were, and animated with one purpose and one hope. Nevertheless, Mr. Tilden gave the South Carolina Democracy the cold shoulder. This caused are supported by the cold shoulder. the cold shoulder. This caused considrable irritation in the State, and engenlered the idea of voting for Hayes and Hampton. By this plan a considerable number of colored votes was obtained for General Hampton, the Democratic andidate for Governor, in exchange for white votes for the Republican candito State felt that they were deserted by

heir own account. Towards the end of the canvass Mr. Tilden seemed to realize that he had nade a mistake, and promised to contribute the enormous sum of \$5,000 to he Democratic campaign fund. A draft men who make it advertise that it per-Whoever wears clothes trimmed with for this amount was accordingly made, and was discounted by one of the Charleston banks. Mr. Tilden, how-ever, failed to provide for the draft, and it was ultimately paid out of money raised in South Carolina. This story concerning the draft and its fate comes to me from an unimpeachable source. It will be remembered that General

lampton was elected by a majority of ,134, while Colonel Simpson, the canlidate for Licutenant-Governor, had a majority of only 139. The majority for the Republican electors in this State was arolina could have been secured by Mr. Tilden, if he had sustained the Democracy of the State in their efforts, and had given them, in the canvass, the ssistance they desired, and to which they were entitled. But he did not realize this fact until too late.

After the election it was proposed to my one of the Republican electors. The whole history of the negotiations will probably never be known, but it cems to be reasonably certain that one den and Hendricks for the sum of \$50,to South Carolina to look over the field and ascertained that this could be accomplished, but the money was not forthcoming. Mr. Tilden relied of Oregon, and let South Carolina go. Mr. Tilden relied upon Republicans heard, in some way, of the egotiations which were in progress and vere considerably alarmed. that, when the Electoral College met, one of the Republican electors took a pistol from his pocket and announced, ith an oath, that he would blow out the brains of any elector who ventured or saliva she drowns the gastric juices; o vote for any other persons than Hayes and Wheeler, C. C. Bowen was credited with this exploit. At all events, the electoral votes of South Carolina were iven to the Republican candidates. way.'

Mr. Tilden, as I have shown, literally hrew away the election. South Caroli m's electoral votes would have given im a majority, without the vote of ides this, he carned the ill-will and disike of the people of South Carolina by was better to be beaten with Bayard

han to win with Tilden. There was never any doubt of Mr. Tilden's ability, especially in money-makew enthusiastic admirers, for the reaons I have given. There was always an idea that Tilden lacked nerve in a political crisis. Is it to be supposed for a moment that Hancock would have alposed any compromise of any sort, at would have appealed, if necessary, to the people of the country to place him in the office to which he had been elected. It was the conviction that Mr. Tilden lacked courage that made Southern members of Congress willing to Commission Bill.

There was hope for South Carolina and Louisiana upon the installation of the gum.—Cleveland Plaindealer. most of the situation. Much, too, as Mr. Hayes has been abused, it should be remembered that it was during his term

Remarkable Mortality.

Within 10 months all the Democratic

and lidates for the Presidency since the war, with the exception of Cleveland, have died. Gen. McClellan died Oct. 29, 1885. Gen. Hancock died Feb. 10, 1886. Horatio Seymour died Feb. 12, 1886. Samuel Jones Tilden died Aug. 4, 1886. And T. A. Hendricks died Nov. 25, 1885. dency-Pendleton and English,

WHAT CHEWING GUM DOES

octors Declare that It, Causes Serious Bron

(From the New York Star.) 113 In the thousand and one shops sprinkled through the narrow streets of this city, where youngsters buy lollipops, where boys invest their savings in base balls the subject, it was one of distrust and aversion. This was due to the manner where the young ladies of the tenements where the young ladies of the tenements purchase the latest yellow-bound literature, there is always for sale a substance known as black chewing gum. Whether it is done up in spangled tinfoil, or regenerally out of refuse gum arabic—stuff that cannot be used in the apothecary tergreen, peppermint, or, more usually, one of those poisonous flavorings that are compounded from acids. The manufacturers cut a huge slab of the gum into quadrangular pieces about the size of a lomino. In cool weather the bits are friable and break easily; when it is warm, they have the consistence of a

piece of idea rubber.

to buy some of it. She chews and chews and chews on it, her jaws working as regularly and vigorously as those of a ourth of July orator. If she has a wish to show particular favor to her five-year-old sweetheart, she gives him a morsel. The young ladies who devour the yellow bound novels devour gum, late for President. The Democracy of he State felt that they were deserted by teeth, and while their souls go out to the leaders of the National Democracy, and made the best bargain they could on Elvira in her prison, or their hearts flutter in sympathy with Edgar de Montmorenci in his attempt to carry off the heiress, they don't forget to chew that gum. Young beaus, the leaders in tenement house society, chew it, too; for the fumes the breath and lends the mouth the odor of a new-mown field, also that it aids digestion and clears the voice and is a harmless and beautiful substitute for cobacco; that it is, in fact, a penny bit

of ambrosial food for the gods. It isn't. The physicians of Amsterdam, N. Y., have just declared in solemn conclave that the practice of chewing this black gum is most harmful and pernicious. They have traced directly to it innumerable cases of sore mouth and sore throat that they have treated of late. Their brethren of the medical pro-It is very evident from these fig-that the electoral vote of South and not only condemn black chewing gum, but all chewing gum of whatever

The physician who has charge of the throat dispensary in one of the largest hospitals in New York said a few days ago: "Day after day patients, nearly all girls between 8 and 18 years of age, come in here and complain that it hurts them when they swallow, or else that their mouths sting when they drink anything warm. On examining their throats I find the delicate mucous membrane of the lot offered to cast his vote for Til- marked here and there with little inflamed patches. In nine cases out of ten t is caused by chewing onn

"Why is the gum hurtful?" "The flavoring is usually poisonous," eplied the doctor, "and by its constant presence, in however small a quantity, The it sets up an inflammation. But the habit is otherwise pernicious. The untiring motion of a gum chewer's jaws It is said provokes a superfluous flow of salivajust as if there was always a pinch of salt on the tongue-and wears out the saliva glands. Gum chewing retards digestion. If a woman fills her stomach with water also the interminable attrition wears out the teeth, and foreign flavor by degrees renders the breath more and more disagreeable. The practice is bad in every

In a Chewing-Gum Factory. A day or two ago my wayward feet Louisiana and Florida of which he was a chewing-gum factory. There I got carried my body into the suburbs and to some idea of an industry that thrives on penny sales and the remorseless energy is attitude towards them at the time of half a dozen huge blocks of marbly gum, of American jaws. In the place I saw eir successful struggle for deliverance or petroleum wax. Each weighed about from Eadical misrule. The feeling of one hundred pounds, and was almost people was well expressed, four like pure pentelican stone, dear to the ars later, by Gen. James Connor, who old sculptor's eye and hand. And it was are in the thick of the political battle of absolutely clean and odorless. A few When the effort was made to weeks ago the stuff lay in one of the tilden upon the Democracy in huge tanks near the oil wells of Pennso, General Connor said openly that sylvania, a dirty, greenish brown fluid with the consistency of bad mud and tho smell of a glue-factory. Then it was crude oil, but since that it had been in a turmoil and through "stirring times" ing, but in South Carolina he had but and chemical processes. From it had been extracted a lot of kerosene, almost as much naphtha, not a little benzine, plenty of tar and a lot of valuable, but technically named, affairs that are out of bowed himself to be defrauded of the and it was it that I saw, clean as an ideal Presidency as Mr. Tilden was? Not a farmer's bed-chamber, and as orderless as a civil service reformer's record. Before it became the chewing-gum of our friends it had to be melted, flavored, sweetened and "put up" in fanciful array. Then the one hundred pound block would appear in five thousand penny cakes, and I am told that five acquie ce in the Eight-to-Seven Electoral blocks are used in each week of the hishundred of these one hundred pound tory of Columbia, "the gem of the ocean," etc. It's tough-the fact, not

No "Classes" in Cremations.

Another thing they manage better in of office that the Southern States began France. Any one so fortunate, or unin carnest their recovery from the ills fortunate-as the case may be-to die and losses of the civil war. There was at the end of August, can direct his little room for improvement during the cast-off coil to be disposed of by the Grant era. When King Stork gave simple and natural method in one of suspicionsly. "Is it still there, my boy?" asked the young man. "Bet yure life it is, don't you see it hanging to yure leg?" "No," replied the young man; "what is it?" "Why, it's yure man; "what is it?" "Why, it's yure place to King Log there was assurance of peace and order, and the Southern States moved forward with a rapidity which was surprising to even their own death. There are to be no "classes" in people. cremation, at any rate. Already artists and goldsmiths and bronze casters are preparing to surround the new method with the old picturesque and beautiful associations, and the Parisians are thankful, as they well may be, for the boon that is offered them, -Pall Mall Gazette,

The most serious drawback we know of s a fly blister between the shoulders.

Never spread an ill report about your There are two Democrats living who have been candidates for the Vice-Presi-true; and don't do it then if he is a great deal bigger than you are,